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THE DISTRICT'S LOSS

Sudden Death of Senator McMillan.

DIED AT SUMMER HOME HAD BEEN IN GOOD HEALTH APPARENTLY.

Subjected to Strain in Recent Session of Congress—Was Ill Last Winter—Devoted Friend of the City.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., after a brief illness of about four hours. Death followed an illness of but four hours. During Saturday afternoon Senator McMillan had played golf and had exerted himself more than usual during the game. He had ascended a steep hill very briskly while playing and was attacked by faintness and difficulty in breathing. This illness was sufficient to cause him to discontinue the game, but it was not alarming. When he joined his family at his home he was in his usual condition of health apparently and talked pleasantly about the happenings of the day. He spent the evening quietly with members of his family and retired at about midnight. After falling asleep he was awakened and experienced great difficulty in breathing. Dr. G. H. Washburn, who was well known to the senator, was called in and found his patient suffering from a slight congestion of the lungs. His heart was also beating irregularly. Dr. Washburn administered restoratives, which allowed the patient to rest comfortably for over an hour. It was about 3 o'clock Sunday morning when the second attack, much more severe than the first one, was experienced. The family was then fully aroused to the seriousness of the case. The most powerful heart stimulants were administered, but with slight effect. At 4 o'clock death came, the senator having been conscious up to within ten minutes of the time his heart ceased to beat.

Under a Severe Strain.

There was nothing in Senator McMillan's previous condition of health that had caused any alarm. He was of an unusually rugged physique, and had enjoyed good health during his entire life. Last winter he was ill for two or three weeks and it became necessary for him to live on a very restricted diet and otherwise to take unusual care of his health. During a short period of time, among his friends he commented on this experience as one that he never would be subjected to again. While not at all serious, that illness was the most severe one that Senator McMillan had ever experienced during the sixty-four years of his life. It is thought that his health was affected by the severe strain he had been under during the past winter and by the shock of several deaths that had occurred in his family.

A favorite grandchild, James H. McMillan, Jr., died last winter at Colorado Springs. A few months after that Senator McMillan's son, James H. McMillan, also died. The death of the grandson was entirely unexpected and there had been hope that the son would recover up to within a few days of his death. The effect of these bereavements was very plainly shown on Senator McMillan. They came when he was in the midst of a most trying period of senatorial work. He endeavored to relieve the depressing effect they caused upon him by devoting more and more time to his work. There were remarkable details connected with the framing of the river and harbor bill, the personal tax bill for the District of Columbia, and with all of the appropriation measures with which Senator McMillan was intimately connected, and to which he gave his undivided time. His vast natural interests have for many years been so organized that he has directed them only in a very general way, but this work that came upon him in the

No. 15,431.

HOME OF ANARCHISTS

Paterson, New Jersey, Honey-combed With Reds.

NATIVES OF ITALY

WEEKLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THEIR INTERESTS.

Vigilance Committee Has Names and Addresses of Some of the More Vicious Ones.

Special From a Staff Correspondent.

PATERSON, N. J., August 11.—Anarchism is a subject which the average American is inclined to reckon but little. He associates the anarchist with moonshiners, with diatribes uttered over flaming schooners of beer in the dingy back rooms of saloons. But occasionally the anarchist rises from folly to fanaticism and a Bresci goes over seas to commit regicide, a Czolgosz perpetrates the crowning infamy of his century and slays "the little brother of the people."

Anarchism must be reckoned with in America from now on. I write from the hotbed of anarchism in the United States. They have their Emma Goldman in Chicago, their Herr Most in New York, but Paterson enjoys the unique distinction of being the nesting place of more foul birds of assassination and incendiarism than any other section of the Union.

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Stood for the Citizens' Rights.

A story is told that illustrates Senator McMillan's attitude toward the rights of the individual citizen when brought in contact with the interests of a corporation. This occurred several years ago, before the street railroads of the city had entered into the extensive combinations that have since taken place. There was then talk of combining these roads and improving and extending them. Several Philadelphia capitalists were in the city, and they were endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill in the Senate which would have given them the right to operate the roads. Senator McMillan, who was the chairman of the District committee, they outlined their plans, which involved the extension of tracks on several streets through the city. "But," said Mr. McMillan, "suppose the people on these streets should object to having tracks laid in front of their houses?" The promoters of the project were taken aback. That was a method of dealing with the public that they had not considered.

Will Difference Will That Make?

The senator added that it would make a great deal of difference. He told them that while there might be urgent cases in which people would have to submit to disadvantages resulting from such a public necessity and improvement as a street railroad, yet so far as he was concerned he would, as chairman of the District committee, approve no project for extending street cars in the city in the face of opposing objection on the part of citizens living along the line of such roads, except in view of an overwhelming necessity, which he did not believe existed in relation to any of the plans which the promoters had laid before him.

Influence in Congress.

In a general way that incident illustrates the method pursued by Senator McMillan in relation to the people at large. Because of that fact his committee room was constantly thronged by citizens who wished to secure a modification in proposed legislation in order that as far as possible they might be relieved from disadvantages that would otherwise come to them. This fact gave him an added influence in Congress.

Proselyting Among Labor Unions.

The main object of the anarchist group here is to invade, take possession of and control the labor unions. Paterson is a town of working men. There are 10,000 people here and nine-tenths of the males earn their bread by working in the industrial plants. There are Englishmen and Scots, the brass workers and the foundries. There are Italians in the silk mills. The Anglo-Saxons are industrious, thrifty, law-abiding elements. The Latin races are the disturbing elements. They are the disorganizers. They are the anarchists. They shun them, will not live in the same quarter with them, will not work with them, will not bar and flush with shame at the idea that they are members of the same community. All Italians are not anarchists, but all anarchists in Paterson are Italians. Thousands of self-respecting Italians have cut loose from their Mafia brethren and joined the colonies of the worthy workmen. No reflection is meant here upon the race; it only is unfortunate that when trouble comes the leaders are Italian.

Some of the Reds' Teachings.

Here is an instance of the teaching of the anarchists to the workmen. It is quoted from an article printed in English in the paper "La Question Sociale," over the signature of one of the men who led the anarchist mob in the June riot. A word more. The strike has brought home to you vividly what we have always told you, i. e., that the bosses are your natural enemies. When you struck they shot you down—without mercy and without a word. A large number of you are under the ban of the law and some will go to prison, not because they did wrong, but because they dared to assert their right to live as men. When the strike ended they told you that you had broken their promise. They make the law pay for it.

"There is a way known as 'Ca, Canny,' and that means do as little work as you can, do it as badly as you can. Spoil

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1902—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

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"There is a way known as 'Ca, Canny,' and that means do as little work as you can, do it as badly as you can. Spoil

bosses' profit, make him pay for what he has done to you and yours.
The wealth he has stolen from you—'Ca, Canny'—spoil him!
Do this and he will be more inclined to listen to you when you demand a little more of the results of your labor.
—'Ca, Canny'—

This is the advice of the anarchist to the laboring man. There is an indication of the danger of the present situation to the majority of a "Group for the Right of Existence." Such ideas may germinate and grow in some populations, but even in Paterson they do not spread among Anglo-Saxons. But think of the big Latin population in this country and see what can be done by just one half-crazed, fanatical anarchist. When there comes a time of industrial depression, due to perfectly natural laws of trade, what possibilities of harm cluster about the teachings of this kind to labor.

Silk Workers Anarchists.

Why has anarchism taken such a peculiar foothold in Paterson? That was the first question I asked. The reply came quickly. Paterson is the seat of the silk industry of the United States. There probably are 30,000 workmen in the silk mills of this town. The majority of them come from the south of Italy, the hot-bed of anarchism. With the influx of thousands of honest, self-respecting Italian workmen came also the teachings of the anarchist. The Mafia and the banditti also are represented. Once having established a foothold, they have sought diligently to extend their teachings.

The anarchist societies hold their regular meetings. Speakers address them, usually good talkers brought from New York, Chicago and Cleveland. Young men, impressionable, hot-tempered, are solicited to join. Fiery drinks go round, the talk becomes impassioned, shouts and imprecations are hurled against labor and government, and the recruits are sent away with the germs of murder and revenge breeding in their minds.

The police watch them, but do not interfere. Your anarchist wants nothing better than to pose as a martyr to the law. The police know this and act accordingly. But when they do get a fair whack at them, what a total of old scars are wiped out in the clubbing that follows!

Anti-Anarchist Legislation.

After the murder of President McKinley by an anarchist in profound obscurity of anarchistic teachings, New Jersey began to take cognizance of the cancer in her body politic. At the last session of the legislature a strict anti-anarchist law was passed. It is exceedingly drastic in character.

The act prescribes the death penalty for any one who attempts the life of the President of the United States or any one in the line of succession; of a governor or ruler of a state or ruler of a foreign country. There is a fine of \$2,000 and fifteen years' imprisonment for inciting, abetting or encouraging hostility to any and all governments. The same penalty is imposed upon members of associations whose object is hostility to any and all governments, and for one who promotes the same by any matter subversive of any and all governments.

The anarchists have become wary. They are keeping close to their ranks and they are here, just the same. There is that list of thirty leaders, names and house addresses. Of course, it would be difficult to get the names of the thirty leaders of the law, but the community knows that in fact they are guilty. How many more there are in the colony who agree with them no man can tell.

Thinking men in Paterson realize that the great menace of anarchism is not alone the possibility of some sporadic murder, but the possibility of the details of the experiments of anarchism upon foreign laborers. The southern European element is a great mass of people, and the law is the spark to set it off. Millions of property and precious lives are at stake. It is a great problem for Paterson, and no man knows how it will work out.

HOSTILITIES IN HAITI.

Four Provinces Reported to Be in Rebellion.

Minister Powell cables the State Department from Cape Haitian that the provisional government of Haiti has notified the legation that Gonaives, Port de Paix, Petit de Goave and St. Marc provinces are in rebellion.

The government troops captured the town of Petit Goave after strong resistance. In the process many lives were lost. Firm's troops set fire to the town and destroyed it upon evacuation. Efforts are being made to succor the destitute inhabitants.

Commander McCrea of the Machias has called the Navy Department that a de facto blockade has been established at Cape Haitian and that there are indications of an approaching conflict between the opposing forces. The Machias remains in the anchorage.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION.

Col. Groesbeck Did Not Expect His Remarks to Be Printed.

The War Department will not make public the letter of Col. Groesbeck, assistant judge advocate general, regarding a published interview with him when he arrived at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands, but will refer the matter to Secretary Root when he returns from abroad. Col. Groesbeck does not deny the statements in the interview, but says that if he had thought his remarks were to be published he would have been more guarded in a different form. It appears that there was a general conversation, and although the colonel knew that a newspaper man was present he did not take into consideration the fact that what he might say would appear in the press. His explanation is considered very straightforward and calls for no present action by the department.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Navy Department is informed that the Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Brutus, Sterling and Dolphin are at New London; that the Montgomery has left Portland on a cruise with the Maine naval militia; that the Abarenda has arrived at Norfolk; that the Alert is at Santa Barbara; that the Atlanta has left Santos for Rio de Janeiro; that the Topeka has left La Guaira for Porto Cabello, and that the Hartford has left New London for New York.

The Truxtun to Go in Commission.

The torpedo boat destroyer Truxtun will be delivered by the builders to the Norfolk navy yard on the 14th instant, and will soon after be placed in commission. This is one of the swift new destroyers, which on her speed trial made a mile short of 20 knots.

Personal Mention.

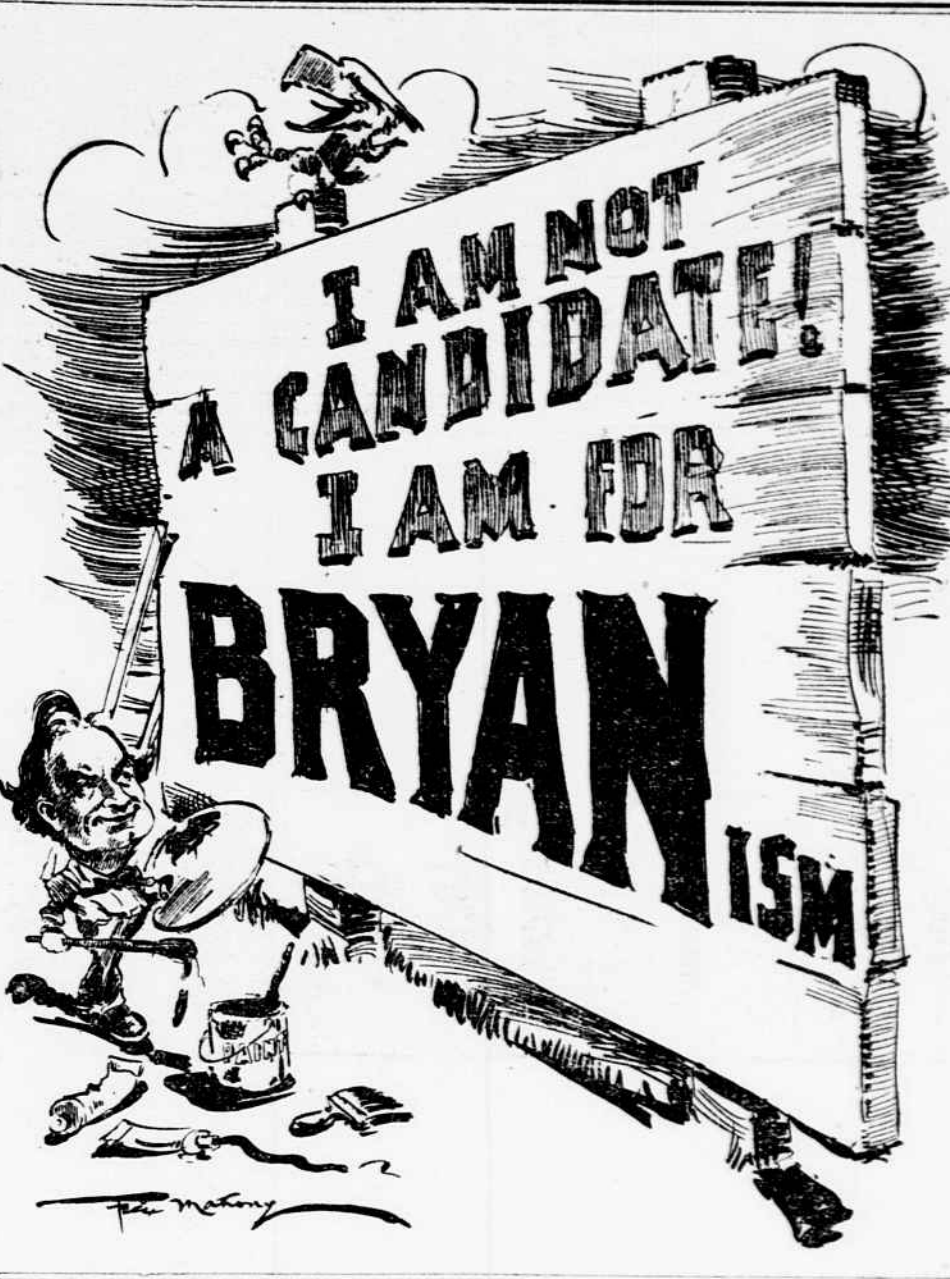
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Capt. Judson's Mission.

Captain Wm. V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to proceed from New York city to Fall River, Mass., and thence to posts in the Narragansett and New London artillery districts, on business connected with the joint army and naval maneuvers.

Frost in Northwestern Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, August 11.—A severe frost is reported in northwestern portion of Iowa. Damage to corn in some sections has been considerable.



PROPOSED CUBAN LOAN.

Questions Involved Not in Treasury Department's Jurisdiction.

Secretary Shaw has given some study to the matter of the proposed Cuban loan of \$5,000,000, and has reached the conclusion that the questions involved are not such as come within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. It is likely that the Secretary will so inform the Secretary of State.

CAUSE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Awaiting Full Reports of the Discovery at Vera Cruz.

A recent cablegram from Havana, Cuba, addressed to the United States marine hospital service, recites the fact that the yellow fever institute of the marine hospital service, and located in Vera Cruz, Mexico, has discovered the cause of yellow fever. This announcement is regarded by Surgeon General Wyman as perhaps a little premature, and he declines to discuss the matter in detail until full reports have been received from his experts at Vera Cruz. There is little doubt, however, that Dr. Wyman feels that an important discovery has been made. The scientific world, therefore, as well as the general public, will await with much interest the details of the experiments which have been under way for the past year by the experts of the department in Mexico.

RECENT COURTS-MARTIAL.

Result of Trials at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks.

Private Jack Warner, Troop F, 21 Cavalry, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Fort Myer, Virginia, and found guilty of quitting guard and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (six previous convictions having been considered), was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor for three months.

The sentence was approved, and will be executed at Fort Myer, Virginia. Second-class Private Edwin N. Wheeler, Company I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Washington barracks, District of Columbia, and found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of absence without leave, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him. The sentence was approved.

DR. WILSON SAFE.

Message Received From Consul Gottschalk at Bluefields.

The acting secretary of state this morning received a cable from the United States Consul Gottschalk, dated at Bluefields, Nicaragua, August 10, as follows: "Wilson safe at Bocas del Toro. His mother here and will return soon." Dr. Wilson was captured when landing on the coast of Nicaragua with a band of dilapidated desperadoes. The doctor, however, Senator Hanna action was taken to save him from execution.

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THE STAR BY MAIL.
Persons leaving the city for any period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at The Star office or at any Postal Telegraph office, all of which are branch offices of The Evening Star. Terms: 15 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired by giving the last address, as well as the new one.

MAY LAND A FORCE

The Topeka Sent to Porto Cabello.

INTENTION OF GERMANS

NOT REGARDED AS VIOLATING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Advices From Minister Bowen—Revolutionists Reported Entering Barcelona, Venezuela.

Minister Bowen cables the State Department from Caracas that the cable had been cut at Barcelona, Venezuela, immediately after the receipt of a message saying that the revolutionists were entering the town.

Minister Bowen has also cabled the State Department that the Germans intend landing a naval force at Porto Cabello to protect German interests. The minister advises that the same course be pursued by the United States naval force in order to protect American interests. The foregoing dispatch was submitted to the Navy Department, and after a conference between the state and naval officials a dispatch of instructions was sent to Commander Nichols, commanding the gunboat Topeka, to proceed from La Guaira to Porto Cabello and to land a force in case of necessity.

The Topeka Sails for Porto Cabello.

The Topeka has already sailed for Porto Cabello, which is only a short sail from La Guaira, and the American warship will probably reach there some time today.

The trouble at Porto Cabello grows out of the uprising which has convulsed Venezuela for some time. This is directed against President Castro and it has kept the country in a state of ferment for many months. Minister Bowen recently sent word that President Castro was leaving for the front with the expectation of fighting a decisive battle with the insurgents. The latter have been gathering strength at Porto Cabello. Our consul at that point word recently that the lives of some of the American residents were in danger. Members of his family were imperiled, and two of the ladies of the consul's family were taken away in a government ship. Since then there has been no word of a critical condition of affairs, but the advice of today indicates that a crisis has been reached.

Rights of the Germans.

There appears to be no question as to the right of the German naval forces to land armed men for the protection of German interests, and that action in no way involves the Monroe doctrine. Germany has been keeping close watch on Venezuela for some months, and at one time contemplated taking a Venezuelan port in order to compel the payment of certain German claims.

It was in that connection that the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, made inquiry of President Roosevelt, and the State Department as to whether such a move by Germany, for the sole purpose of collecting a claim, and not for the purpose of territorial expansion, would meet with any disfavor by the American government.

The response of the United States left Germany free to act, as the assurance that no territorial expansion was intended. Nevertheless, although the assurances heretofore given by Germany serve in the present case to show that there is no ulterior purpose behind this movement for the protection of German interests at Porto Cabello.

WOMAN RIVER PILOT.

Mrs. John Golden Starts on Her First Voyage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 11.—Mrs. John Golden of Jeffersonville, Ind., has been granted a license as pilot steamboat on the Mississippi river, and today she will start on her first trip as a licensed officer. She will be at the wheel of her husband's steamer, the Shawnee, which goes south with a large store boat, the Mount Vernon, in tow. Mrs. Golden has devoted much of her time to the river, and has traversed the various waterways of the south with Capt. Golden.

SHEEP HERDERS RETALIATE.

Attack the Town of Battle in Wyoming.

BATTLE, Wyo., August 11.—A crowd of Mexican sheep herders attempted to take the town of Battle, with the result that two of the members were killed. Several made their escape into the woods, one man being shot in the leg. One citizen was hit in the heel, and Miss Estel Sanders, a resident, was severely cut in the face by a window pane broken by a stray shot.

Every man in town is armed, fearing the Mexicans will swoop down on the town, as there are scores of them in this vicinity. The attack was retaliation for the killing of 5,000 sheep by the townspeople, who ordered the sheepmen to keep away, as this territory is reserved for the cattlemen.

COLLISION ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Express and Freight Trains Crash Together in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 11.—The first section of the express train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which left shortly before midnight, ran into the side of an east-bound freight train near Dock street town in this city this morning. Seven freight cars were broken and burned, but the Pullman sleepers composing the train were unharmed. No passengers were hurt. The trainmen and engineers also escaped. Most of the wrecked cars were box cars loaded with grain and burned readily.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S PROPHECY.

Electricity Will Supplant Both Steam and Horse Powers.

COPENHAGEN, August 11.—The official organ of the press exhibition, which was opened here on June 14, prints a letter as to his opinions concerning motor, traction and aerial navigation. Mr. Edison's letter reads as follows: "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost everywhere. In the present state of science there are no known facts by which one could predict any commercial future for aerial navigation."

German Bank's Heavy Losses.

BERLIN, August 11.—The semi-annual report of the Deutsche Genossenschaft Bank emphasizes the existing industrial depression. The report shows that the bank lost \$867,500 in industrial enterprises.

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Senate was of a nature that required his personal attention to detail, and he sat in committee room morning, afternoon and sometimes during the evening. The strain was so severe that the ending of the session was very welcome to him.

He expected the rest he would have at his summer place at Manchester-by-the-Sea would bring him in his ordinary condition of health and there was nothing in his appearance or action that caused any alarm on the part of his friends.

Senator McMillan's home at Manchester-by-the-Sea was one of the great summer houses that ornament the North Shore. He bought the place some years ago from the Tower estate. It is located at Eagle Head, on a commanding site. He improved it greatly and for seven years has gone there